THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by regisletter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC .- Ad-

dresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in me or address. CORRESPONDENCE, - Correspondence is

solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receiv prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. ess all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 8, 1893.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR?

WE WILL GIVE YOU A FREE TICKET.

G.A.R. National Encampment last year was so successful that we have decided to repeat the plan upon a larger scale for the benefit Chicago.

Last year hundreds of our readers got first-class round-trip tickets from their places of residence to Washington and return by a little effort in making up clubs for THE-NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Our plan worked very successfully-everybody was more than satisfied. Very many were able to visit Washington who wanted to do so very much, but felt that they could not incur the expense, and we gave them an opportunity which they gladly improved There was nowhere a single expression of

We will do the same thing this year with regard to those who wish to visit the World's Fair. We will give a first-class round-trip ticket from any point in the United States to Chicago and return for a club of subscribers, proportionate to the distance the point is from Chicago.

This ticket will be for the most direct route between the two places, and it will have all the advantages in regard to the time for which it will be good, length of stay in Chicago, speed of trains, etc., that any firstclass ticket will have. In brief, it will be the best kind of a ticket, which will be a great superiority, as there will doubtless be many tickets offered by various parties which will be only for very slow trains, inferior cars, limited as to time, etc. Our tickets will all be for first-class, fast trains, and have every privilege given the best class of ticke s.

The carrying out of this scheme involves an immense amount of correspondence and clerical work on our part, and we are now prepari g a chedule of the sizes of clubs which we will require from different points. We will publish this as soon as completed.

In the meanwhile, those who intend to work for these tickets should begin at once. They can send in their subscribers as fast they obtain them, notifying us that they are for a "World's Fair Ticket," and they will be properly credited to them. If they afterward change their minds they can have the sub-cribers sent in applied on any other premium that we offer.

who expect to get up clubs for these tickets write to us immediately of their intentions, as this will help us in making up our schedule. We will send them any number of sample copies they wish to show friends and acquaintances in the work of soliciting

count on this offer must be yearly subscribers at \$1 each. No subscriptions sent prior to April I will count on this offer. We ask all our friends who want to go to

Chicago to go to work at once. They can easily secure a round-trip ticket by a little work in pushing the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Mark all communications "World's Fair Ticket," and address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

1729 New York avenue. Washington, D. C.

AGAIN we ask if it is possible that all the good soldiers died during the war, and only the bad ones lived to apply for pen-

respond to our oft-repeated challenge to point out a single item of taxation imposed for the purpose of paying pensions, or which would be abolished if there were no pensions to pay? Just one, if you please.

So far the late Farnham Post has not signified its acceptance of our offer to publish the records of its members in comparison with those of any other Post in the country. Don't be bashful, gentlemen; we will gladly give you the space, gratuitously.

- A PROTECTORATE is talked of for Nicaragua. The best thing that all those little Central American Republicans can do is to place themselves under the Government of United States Commissioners.

THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champien, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The way to defend the pension system and secure its maintenance is to begin the fight now, when the pension-haters are doing their utmost clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

AN OPEN LETTER-II. To Hon, William Lochren,

Commissioner of Pensions. COMRADE: Last week we addressed you a etter upon a subject of momentous importance to the veterans of the country, to yourself as an official, and to the Nation gener-

at once vital as to consequence and urgent

The public mind is in a state of ferment upon it. The clamorous vituperation of the great mass of soldier-haters has produced its natural effect. A large portion of the community, which has neither the time nor means of studying the pension question, has been moved by the energy and persistence tainted with fraud. A still larger portionare gravely disturbed lest, yielding to these | compelled to furnish more evidence than clamors, there should be such radical reduc- | would suffice to hang him if he were on trial in the highest estimation.

character of the pension-roll. They want | year or two, and give you a National : the soldier-haters; their minds and hearts been so effective an almoner of the Nation. ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER have been moved by the appeals for justice are in a position to give these facts, and that dence in your justice and fair mindedness,

have the greatest possible weight. by an irreversible popular verdict. We Union-that they received frightful hurts then asked you to have drawn from the files in performing that service, and that the of your office 500 or 1,000 cases of consecutive pensions they receive are meager returns numbers of invalid pensions allowed at the for all they did and suffered; on the other Our offer of free round-trip tickets to the | Commissioner Black's administration, and a | any amount for pensions if it can be estabsimilar number for the same time in Com- lished that these were honestly earned, and missioner Raum's administration, and that this we are very sanguine will be concluof intending visitors to the World's Fair at | you make a list of these, accompanied by | sively shown by the plan we urge. the information outlined in the following | Comrade Lochten, this is the 8th of June.

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Company and regi-

claim allowed?

either of them?

What amount of pen

original claim?

Do records of War De

partment report his

sick or wounded,

any time; if so, be

tween what dates?

By whose sworn testi

mony fofficers o

amount of pensio

or improperly allowed? If improp-

erly, why?

equal number be taken from the allowances

under a Democratic and a Republican Com-

missioner, so as to forbid any suspicion of

partisanship in the matter. If anything

can be suggested to add to the fairness of

this precedure, we shall welcome it. Our

Date of enlistment. Date of discharge. Was he honorably dis charged? When was original

For what disability originally pension which may be some time hence. amined by Government Surgeons of Boards of Surgeons before the allowance of his original claim? Give dates of such examinations and names of Surgeons and their nddresses?

We should very much like to have those Remember, all names sent to

cians and neigh bors) was his claim corroborated? Give names and ac dresses of each wit-What is the reputation his witnesses for WILL some pension-hater rise up and truth and veracity as to your office? If pensioner is nov on the roll, who

is he now receiving and do you conside such raling it snee? Hunjust way? Has the pensioner dies since the allowance of his original claim; If so and knows give date of deatl Lustiy, in your judy ment, was the origi nai claim properly

We will again explain that we desire the numbers taken consecutively, that they may give a fair idea of the character of the whole mass; that they be taken from some given time in each administration, so that they fairly indicate the nature of the adminitration of each Commissioner; and that an

only object is to get at the absolute truth with the utmost quickness and certainty. We are confident that an examination of 1,000 or 2,000 cases taken in this manner will give such an idea of the character of to poison the public mind. Get up everywhere the whole mass as will be taken by the

sufficiently strong to impress upon you our feeling that this should be done at once. It will promptly settle the controversy now agitating the country. It will show undeniable facts that will either muzzle the This was the satisfactory determination of | mouth of detraction or hush the voice of apthe character of the pension roll-a matter | peal. It will give you a firm, sure basis for your pension policy. Should it show that the pension system is honeycombed with fraud the country will give you the most unqualified support in the most radical reforms you may inaugurate. Congress will give you all the money you need to prosecute wrong-doers, and you can fill the penitentiaries with culprits. If, on the other hand, it shall show that the Nation's justice of these attacks to seriously question to its defenders has been doled out meagerly whether the pension-roll is not strongly and grudgingly; that weary years have been consumed in granting a pittance to a including the veterans and their friends- | highly-deserving man; that he has been

will unhesitatingly agree to it.

Now, Comrade Lochren, we lack words

tions and changes in the pension system as | for his life, then the country will insist that will work incalculable injustice and cruelty | you be given money enough to carry out to those whom the people want to have held the past liberal policy; you will have all the clerical force and other means that What the whole people want, and at once, you need placed at your disposal to close is trustworthy information of the exact up the whole pension business inside of this beyond expression. Their ears have tation as an executive, as well as the been dinned by the noisy denunciations of supreme satisfaction to yourself of having

We respectfully submit the fact that THE to those who sacrificed themselves to save NATIONAL TRIBUNE as the representative the Nation. Now they long for exact facts and spokesman of the veterans of the counupon which to base their judgment. You try urges this upon you ought to have great weight in determining you to adopt promptly. The whole community has confi- this plan. We know that it will satisfy the veterans, and we know that it will satisfy and any facts you may present to it will | the country. It will satisfy the veterans, if there can be such an authoritative statement Last week we outlined a plan by which of the character of the men who are drawwe are confident that you can, in a compara- ing pensions, and of their services. The tively few days, lay before the public facts | records of any 1,000 or 2,000 veterans on the which it will at once accept as entirely con- roll will show the country that they are the clusive, and end the vociferous discussion men who really fought the battles of the beginning of the second or third years of hand, the country is perfectly willing to pay

> It is nearly three weeks till the end of the fiscal year. Can we not hope that you will do this before then, and so be able to begin your next fiscal year with a policy based on

the facts developed by it? We beg you with all the earnestness possible to do this.

> Yours, in F., C. & L., THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

There are some important facts to which

HALT!

we beg leave to call the earnest attention of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. The first of these is that the difficulty of veterans being able to prove that their disabilities were due to their service was grievance which had been anxiously discussed for several years before the passage of the Disability Bill of June 27, 1890. The war had been a very long one; the fighting, marching, skirmishing, hardships, and exposures had extended over a series of years, the memory of the events of one day had been obscured by the still more exciting events and trials of the next, and, finally, When was original the regiments had been mustered out and the members scattered to every point of the compass There was hardly a regiment in the Union army but has members in every How many times was State and Territory, to say no hing of foreign countries. No matter how badly a man may have been hurt, if he was still able to march and keep up with his comrades, and stay out of the much-dreaded hospital, he was likely to find it very difficult to estab-Was the disability or lish his claim to a pension in the years after disabilities for which the war when his immediate comrades and pensioned found to exist at all these officers were either dead or gone he knew not where. In the pride and What degree of disability was found to strength of his patriotic young manexist from pensioned hood he probably concealed the extent cause at each of these examinations? of his burt, or made light of it. The inevitable day came when he could no longer do this. Pension Office in the Then he found it next to impossible to fur-Do records of War Denish the evidence required by the Pension partment verify his service and dis-Bureau to establish the service origin of his disability. It was the universal judgment of those conversant with the facts that it present or absent. was the best class of soldiers who suffered prisoner of war at from this. The weak-hearted, who went to the hospital at the first touch of pain, had comrades, physi- no difficulty in furnishing a hospital-record, but the grim, resolute fellows who kept with the flag as long as they were able to stand on their feet, had no evidence of this kind to show, and suffered severely for it when their cases came before the Pension Bureau. were made the subjects of countless memc-

rials to Congress. They were set forth in numerous speeches in both Houses of Congress. They were considered over and over again in the Pension Committees of both Houses. For nearly eight years the subject was before Congress, and each House several times passed bills looking to the removal of this cause of complaint, and the result was the passage of the Disability Bill of June

The then President of the United States. he Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Pousions-all of them soldiers who had fought through the war with the utmost gallantry and steadfastness-gave the law an nterpretation. For three years the law has een administered in that spirit, and fully two-thirds of those to whom it was intended to apply have rec ived its benefits. The Congresses held in the meantime have effectively approved of this interpretation by appropriating money to carry it out, the last Congress appropriating many millions to meet a deliciency arising under it Even the Investigating Committees of public as entirely conclusive. If you feel pretation, bitter as were their assaults upon your comrades.

that a larger number will be still better, we the general management of the Pension

Bureau. The work intended to be done now ap-Administration is a very serious one. It is one that we feel no executive officer should

Congress will meet in a few weeks now. Why not wait until it meets, lay all the facts before it and allow it to deal with the matter with as full and serious consideration of it as was given when the law was passed? | reputation. It will be remembered that

RESBYTERIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

The general interest felt in the Briggs case has attracted much attention to Presbyterianism in this country.

The census of 1890 showed that there were 1,278,815 Presbyterians in the United States, divided as follows:

	Org	C h u	Value ehu prop	Commen
Total	13,490	12,462	\$94,876,233	1,278,818
Presbyterian in the United States				
of America Presby terian in	6,717	6,663	74,455,200	788,224
the United States Welsh Calvinistic	2,391	2,288	8,812,152	179,721
Methodist	187	189	625,875	12,722
Cumberland (col- ored) Presented in pre- vious bulletins:	238	192	202,961	13,439
Cumberland Pres- byterian	2,791	2,008	3,515,511	164,940
terian	866	831	5,408,084	94,402
ca	31	23	29,200	1,053
ed, South	116	116	211,850	8,501
terian (Synod) Reformed Presby-	115	115	1,071,400	10,574
terian (General Synod)	33	33	469,000	4,602
Reformed Presby- terian (Cove- nanted)	4	1		87
Reformed in the United States and				
Canada	1	1	75,000	600

"The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" is what is generally Church," although it has congregations in every State except Mississippi, and it is this body which has just concluded its General Assembly. "The Presbyterian Church in the United States" is commonly known as "The Southern Presbyterian Church," and has no congregations north of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The first great schism among the American

Presbyterians occurred in 1741, over the interpretation to be given the Confession of Faith, and other dogtrines, which had been brought into prominence by a great revival. Those who maintained a literal acceptance of the Confession of Faith were termed "Old Side," and the other party "New Side." After staying apart for 17 years they finally reunited. In the beginning of this century a great revival movement in the Valley of "Cumberland Presbyterians" from the main body. In 1837 a dispute over the doctrine of atonement resulted in the division of the Church into Old School and New School, both divisions being of nearly equal strength. The New School Presbyterians in the South separated from their Northern brethren in in 1858, on the question of slavery, and the Southern Old School synods separated from the Northern ones in 1861, at the outbreak of the war. The New and Old Schools in the South came together in 1865, as the "Presbyterian Church in the United States." and the New and Old Schools in the North united in 1868. Several attempts have been made to bring the Southern Presbyterians back into the fold, but without success.

Since 1869 the Presbyterian Church ha grown more rapidly than at any previous time in its history. It is strongest in Pennsylvania, where it has 161,386 communicants: New York comes next, with 154.083 communicants, and Ohio third, with 82,444. The churches in New York are much the wealthiest, as their edifices are valued at \$21,293,992, while those of Pennsylvania foot up \$15,491,680, and those of Ohio but \$5,-754,350.

Within three months after the passage of the act of 1890 there was an army of applicants of onethird the size of the entire enlistment in the civil war. No wonder the American eagle is moulting over the pension muddle.-Cincinnati Post.

In the first place this is not true. The total number of enlistments in the Union army was 2,859,132; this would require These well-known facts were discussed in | 919,710 new applications for pensions every gathering of soldiers for years. They make the Post's assertion true. Really there were not one-third this number. Then, if it were true, it would not be astonishing. There are about 1000,000 veterans living, substantially every one of whom suffers more or less on account of his service. Then there is the great army of widows, orphans, and dependent parents, who have suffered from the loss of their support and protect-

> An American who has been converted to Mahometanism in Hindustan has arrived in this country with the avowed intention of beginning a propaganda of the faith of the Prophet. As Mahometanism lays great stre-s on honesty, temperance, and truthtelling, he may be able to do some good The trouble is that about all those who are strongly disposed to honesty, truth-telling, and temperance are pretty solid Christians already, and probably not disposed to change their profession of faith. It all depends on what inducements he can offer the other fellows to make them reform.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Cooper and Enloe did not a tack this inter- You should do this, for it is the best way to help AT IT AGAIN.

Gen. H. W. Slocum, has broken out again. proaches completion Probably less than He has all his life suffered acutely from the for the whole commercial world. It was beone-third of the cases arising under the law | fact that people generally did not rate him | gun this time by the failures in the Argenremain to be settled. The responsibility for so highly as he did himself, and that he tine Confederation. The process now nears a ruling which will at once take from the never got anything like the honors, promo- completion in this country. We have none of roll hundreds of thousands of cases placed | tions, and recognitions that he felt himself | the wild-cat bank business, the tremendous interpretation of the law by the previous up with bitterness of heart that those whom of paper money, or enormous building he considered inferior men should be ap- of railroads in advance of the needs of the pointed to command over him. It has been | country, such as have aggravated the situaalleged that the reason he did not march to | tion in the past. Before the Summer is well the assistance of the sorely-pressed Reynolds on the first day at Gettysburg, as greater than it ever was. Howard and others did, was jealous fear that he might help Reynolds win some his corps was at Two Taverns, within a few miles of where the First and Eleventh Corps were making a desperate fight against the overwhelming numbers of the rebel army. Had he heeded the repeated calls for help sent to him, the first day at Gettysburg would have, in all probability, ended in a victory for the Union troops. The question of rank kept him out of the Atlanta campaign, in which his corps took a glorious part; and while it was fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta, he was enjoying life in pleasant Headquarters at Vicksburg. He was only gotten back into active operations on the March to the Sea by giving him a large command, with which,

which attracted attention. He cherishes a deep grudge against President Cleveland, because the latter beat him by one vote in the Democratic State Convention, secured the nomination for Governor, was elected by a big majority, and then went to the White House. He thought that Mr. Cleveland wronged him out of this chance of his life, and probably feels this as strongly to-day as ever, though he has of late been more reticent about it. Though he had been very slightly identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, he thought that it ought to elect him Commander-in-Chief, and was a strong candidate for that honor before the National Encampment at St. Louis. At that time his supporters Cleveland, but it was easily discovered that this hostility was purely personal. He has never forgiven the veterans for not electing him, and probably never will, and loses no opportunity to slur them. He is now out with another bitter letter, attacking the men who served the country as faithfully as he did, to say the least, and did it for \$13 a month, and without regard to rank, while he received the rank, pay and emoluments of a Major-Gen-

A MCVEMENT is said to be on foot to buy Cuba of Spain. Those who are in it will have their labor for their pains. Spain will not sell Cuba as long as the island remains as profitable pasturage for the Madrid palace ring as it now is. We buy about \$80,000,-Tennessee resulted in the separation of the | 000 worth of Cuban products every year, and a large proportion of the money paid for these is the booty of the "Ins" of the Government at Madrid. Some years we take as high as 98 per cent. of the exports of the island. The only way we are likely to get the island is by destroying its profitableness to Spain by raising our own sugar and fine tobacco. Then we can have it for the taking.

No city in the United States is cursed with a worse municipal Government than New Orleans, but it is somewhat astonishing that a Grand Jury of that place should recommend the heroic treatment of taking away the city's charter by the State. Much the better way would be for the respectable citizens to assert themselves and break the power of the ringsters.

"RESIGNED" has now as harsh a meaning in Washington as "bounced," "fired out," or removed." By whatever name called, the harsh fact remains that some unfortunate clerk or officeholder-too frequently a warworn veteran-has lost his place and the means of supporting his family. The only fitness in the word is that the veteran is resigned to his fate, because he has to be.

THE United States of Colombia want immigrants. There is the place for the Russians, the Chinese, and the Italians to go. Celombia has 500,000 square miles of territory-about 10 times the size of New York -and only 3,000,000 people. There is an abundance of good land, and any variety of climate, from tropical in the low lands to perpetual Spring in the Bogota region.

CANADA expected to be benefited by our restrictions on immigration, but has been disappointed by receiving fewer immigrants this year than last. Very singularly, the class of people whom we don't want, don't seem to want to go anywhere else.

THERE is some talk of ex-Vice-President Morton as the Republican candidate for President. The Republican party might do great deal worse than make him its standard-bearer. He is an able, clean man, thoroughly American in all his make-up, and widely popular.

THEY have a new epigram in the South: The North broke the Constitution to preserve the Union. The South broke the Union to preserve the Constitution."

THE lawyers are going to talk two months longer on the Bering Sea case. Fortunately, only those who are well paid for it have to

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble Let cach subscriber try it.

THE present financial stringency will be That soured and disappointed old man, over in a few weeks. It is merely the general settling day which comes every few years over the matter will all be settled, and the

> that in 30 years cholera will be unknown in civilized countries. Engineers will stamp it out by improving the water supply. "You can't breathe cholera," he says, "you eat it or drink it."

Death of Lieut. Nicholson. The funeral of Lieut, Jesup Nicholson, of the Marine Corps, took place at Hampton, Va. His father, Mai, Augustus S. Nicholson, of the Marine Corps, is the oldest officer in the active service of the United States in either the Army or Navy, excepting Admiral Gherardi, and was a very young commissioned officer, receiving his epaulettes when but 16 years old. Lieut. Nicholson was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the District of Columbia June 7, 1873.

He served on the Franklin, under Rear-Admiral A. L. Case, from May 25, 1874, to June 7. 1876; was on leave of absence in July, 1877, while attached to the Navy-yard here), which by the way, he never accomplished anything he surrendered to join the Marine battalion ander, Longstreet and Mahone. The General says; ordered to duty with the Army to quell the labor riots from July 25 to Aug. 15, 1877; served on the Nipsic from Nov. 6, 1879, to Sept. to First Lieutenant May 12, 1880, when he was detached on account of sickness; served with | fore I said exactly what was in my mind, that the the Marine battalion at the Isthmus of Panama from April 3 to June 3, 1885, and on the Alliance from Jan. 3, 1886, to June 14, 1886, when he was detached on account of sickness and afterward retired from that cause Feb. 24. 1887.

Government Receipts and Expenditures. The Government receipts during the month of May were \$30,971,497.64, and the expenditures \$30,872,502.79. In April the receipts were \$28,599,942.92, and the expenditures \$33,-771,365.72. Customs receipts increased from \$15,418,637.53 to \$15,424,853.83. Internal receipts increased from \$11,799,367.72 to \$13,212,-103.42. Payments on account of pensions increased from \$12,871,761.38 to \$14,268,020.35.

Cuba for the United States.

Senor Jose Martinez, a prominent member of the revolutionary party in Cuba, said at New known as the "Northern Presbyterian talked much of his hostility to Grover Orleans that a movement was on foot among his countrymen to induce the United States to buy Cuba, and that a good portion of the money would be put up by the oppressed Cubans. Let the United States offer to buy the island and the owners of land and the business people of Cuba would be willing to pay one-half of the cost of purchase of the island by the United States themselves," he said.

VETERANS IN THE CITY. Past Department Commander John W. Burst, of Chicago, Ill., President of the Veterans' Protective Association, of that city. Comrade Burst is staying with his friend, James M.

Past Adj't-Gen. Eugene F. Weigel, having been relieved from his duties in the Interior Department, will in a few days return to his home at St. Louis, Mo.

TRIBUNETS.



Flint-Well, Sappy, did you give my mes-

age to Cholly Spatts? Sapsmith-Ah, baw Jawve! I am doocedly orry, Flint, but it slipped out of my mind. Flint-Look here, Sappy! You want to go and sew up that hole in your mind, or the first thing you know you will slip through it and hang yourself.

A KILLER.

Country Cousin-That old house is ha'nted. City Cousin-Pshaw!

"I tell you it is! Me an' Jay Green took a city feller around there once at midnight to show him the ghost, and when it appeared it scared the city feller so bad that he fell dead in his tracks!"

"Oh, come now, Joash!" "Aw! You needn't laugh. He fell dead six times before we could git him home." A SAGE BURGLAR.

"Heard about Progg? A burglar broke into his house last night, and this morning poor Progg is a raving maniac," "What infernal means did the villain take

to frighten him out of his mind?" "Oh, he simply turned the tables on our friend. You see, Progg had been expecting burglars for a long time, and so had had his wife hide his loose change in the pocket of one of her dresses in the closet. The burglar made Progg hunt up the money, and sat back

and smoked while the search was going on."

A DIFFERENT ANIMAL. Mrs. Champ (the landlady)-Which part of the chicken do you prefer, Mr. ---? Boarders (in one voice)-Leg, please! Mrs. Champ (severely)-I said chicken, ladies and gentlemen, not contipede!

THE BORDER STYLE OF WIT. Alkali Ike-You are from Boston, hain't Tourist-Yes, sir.

Alkali Ike-H'm! What did you de in

Boston that you had to leave thar?"

PERSONAL.

Thomas F. Pendel, an usher at the White House, remembers President Lincoln quite well. Mr. Pendel is nearing 70 years of age. His love for Abraham Lincoln has been the joy of his life and is the comfort of his old age, "My hand it was that held his the last when heleft the White House on that fatal 14th of April. I went to the carriage with him and he said to me: 'Good-night, Pendel,' I was still at the door when they came with the news that the President had been shot, and I there under what at least seemed a proper entitled to. During the war he was eaten inflation of prices by repeated issues ran up-stairs at once and told Capt. Robert, his son," Many more sad stories does he tell of those grievous times, and then he shows his souvenirs-a photograph of a beardless youth, which is inscribed "To Thomas F. Pendel, with kind regards of Robert T. Lincoln"; a photograph of Abraham Lincoln and "Tad," and one of Mrs. Lincoln; a letter to "His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President," which says: "You will conbusiness of the country this Fall will be fer a personal favor upon me by retaining as principal doorkeeper Thomas F. Pendel. He has been a sober, honest, faithful, and obliging servant." It is signed, "Yours, respect-DR. HART, an eminent authority, says fully, Mary Lincoln." A letter of similar import from Robert T. Lincoln is also among his reasures, and a bit of the coat which was worn by the President when he was shot. These relies are as dear to him as a babe to its mother, and the cathos of his story is enhanced by the tenderness with which he handles them,

The last letter written by George Washington has recently been sold at auction in Philadelphia for \$850. It was offered for sale by Arthur Appeltofft, formerly of the revenue steamer Crawford, for a Swedish lady to whom it descended, after many ricissitudes, from Capt. John Scholl. It was given to the latter by the recipient, James Anderson, of Norfolk, Va., in 1809. The letter is duted Dec. 13, 1799, the day before Washington's death, and reates to business connected with the farms near Mount Vernou, and to the construction or repair

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is thoroughly aroused over the desecration of the Gettysburg battlefield by the electric road, and he vigorously denounces the vandalism. He first was aware of the extent of the desecration about the latter part of April, when he was on the field with Gens. Howard, Gregg, Alex-"It seemed to me that something ought to be done to stop it before it had gone so far that its work of ruin could not be prevented. I speak bluntly when 25, 1882, during which time he was promoted I am indignant. I am not considerate, as Slocum is, nor of gentle habit, as is Gen. Howard; there-State of Pennsylvania ought never to have permitted this thing to be done. I did not know exactly how these money-makers had secured the franchise for their irolley railroad, nor do I now know, but whether they acquired it by the right of eminent domain, by act of the Legislature, or by local charter, there ought to be power enough in the State of Pennsylvania, in the Gettysburg Battlefield Association, and in the War Department at Washington to stop it. I had only one purpose in going to Congress again, some time after I left my seat in that body. My purpose was to bring about the adoption of a law which would make Gettysburg battlefield a National park, and believe it can be done. But you can imagine how heart-sick I was when I saw that this noble and sacred spot was being devastated by men who care for nothing but money and how can I sak Congress to make this a National park, when it is threaded by a trolley railroad?"

Gen. Dan Butterfield has returned to New York after a trip of several months abroad. He is in better health than he ever was, and says he feels like a young man again.

Gen. Wade Hampton, United States Railroad Commissioner, was hospitably entertained at Denver last week, on his way to San Francisco, by Superintendent Deuel, of the Union Pacific. The party accompanying him-consists of P. J. Nichols, W. L. Park, Miss Daisy Hampton, the General's daughter; Miss Long, of Charlottesville, Va.; Miss Herndon, of Fredericksburg; Miss Haskell, granddaughter of the General; Dr. Taylor, who was a Medical Director of Gen. Hampton's Division during the war, and C. E. Thompson, his Private Sec-

The wife of Gen. E. Burd Grubb, ex-Minister to Spain, has passed the crisis of her filness, and her chances for recovery are favorable. Gen. Grubb has announced the fact to his large circle of friends, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard was royally received last week by the citizens of Burlington, Vt. He visited the city upon the invitation of the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was met at the station by Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, whose guest the General was. As the carriage in which they rode passed through the city a Major-General's salute of 13 guns was fired. The General attended a reception given in his honor by the Algonquin Club, which was a brilliant social event.

Mrs. Hannah Stevenson, of Brookfield, Mass., celebrated her 100th birthday June 2. She is a pensioner of the war of 1812, and has taken snuff and smoked tobacco ever since she was 18, The last resting-place of Gen. Hancock was fit-

tingly remembered on Memorial Day. Hancock Veteran Legion of Philadelphia journeyed to Norristown, N. J., where the remains are interred, and decorated the grave.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, in a recent interview said: "I have been amazed at the magnitude of the World' Fair itself. Nothing like it was ever seen or will be again in this generation," Discussing the Sunday opening Gen. Alger said he believed in the observance of the Sabbath, "I have always claimed," he remarked, "that a man can do more work in six than he can in seven days, and in my business I never allow any Sunday work. But I believe that if the machinery could be stopped on Sunday the Fair should be kept open for the benefit of the working people. I regard the exhibits as a means of education, and therefore beneficial."

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. [Senders of obituaries will please adhere strictly to the form in which the notices below are worded. Notices must be brief and be sent immediately after

the event to which they relate.

grown children

STEVENS.-At Argyle, Mich., May 21, of disease contracted in the service, Ralph Stevens, Co. K, 22d Mich., aged 53. Comrade Stevens was a charter member of Craudell Post, 201, and was its Chaplain. at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and EDGERTON.-At Altona, Ill., May 19, of disease contracted while in the army, Dr. R. C. Edgerton,

Assistant Surgeon, 26th Ill. Comrade Edgerton was a member of Galva Post, 33. He leaves a widow and four children GILL.-At Mountain View, Mo., April 24, of a complication of diseases, Samuel K. Gill, black-smith, Co. G, 6th Tenn. Cav., aged 68. Comrade Gill was a member in good standing of James A. Dollans Post, 383. He leaves a widow and several

HARDIN,-At Mountain View, Mo., May 4, after

a long iliness, Nathan C. Hardin, Co. K. 145th

Ohio. Comrade Hardin enlisted in May, 1864, and served until the end of the war. He leaves a widow SMITH,-At Hamilton, Mo., April 25, Gon. Robert Smith, aged 86. Gen. Smith was born in Phila-elphia, and first went to Missouri in 1833. He had belonged to a military company before leaving Philadelphia, and soon after going to Hancock as the "Carthage Grays," At the battle of Nauvou, in 1846, Gen. Smith was severely wounded. He was elected Captain of Co. D. 16th Ill., and was afterward made Colonel of that regiment. He was made Brigadier-General for bravery. It was the wish of the General that all the pall-bearers should be of his old company, but owing to an accident one had to be taken from Co. H. He was a member of Russell Post, St. He leaves 14 children, Il of whom were present at his death-hed. NELSON.-At Worthington, Minn., April 24, N. P.

Nelson, Co. F. 28th Wis., aged 53. Comrade Nelson. served three years, and was a brave soldier. He was a member of Stoddard Post. He leaves a widow and two sons. MARTYN,-At Marshalltown, Iowa, April 28, of nervous prostration, John Lyle Martyn, Captain, Co. A, 38th Ind., aged 48. Comrade Martyn enlis ed at New Albany, Ind., at the age of 17, and served during the entire war. As Aid-de-Camp, he carried important disputches to Gen. Thomas at Chickamauga. He was a graduate of the lowa State University, and was a skillful physician Comrade Martyn was one of the first members of the G.A.R. in Iown, having joined in 1866. He was

buried with military honors by the Post. He aves a widow and four children, PATTERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., March 3, Robert atterson, Sergeant, Co. C, 79th N. Y. He was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery. Hoston, -At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, Alburtis A. Horton, Co. H, 14th N. Y., aged 59, Comrade

Horton served three years, and at the battle of Gettysburg he received an injury that resulted in dropsy, which caused his death. He was buried by the 14th Veteran Association, assisted by Me-Pherson Post, 614. The comrade leaves one married daughter.

Cantrell. -At Newport, Pa., May 20, Thomas Cantrell, Co. A, 143d N. Y. Comrade Cantrell was killed by the Atlantic Express. By a discharge found in his cont, it was tearned that he enlisted in August, 1862, and was discharged in July, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. A discharge from the National Home of Wisconsin was found in his coat. He was buried by Lient, Arnold Lobaugh Post, 297,

Young .- At Harveysburg, O., May 12, of consumption, William T. Young, Co. D. 43th Ohio, aged 60. Comrade Young enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1863 on account of discase. He enlisted again in 1864, in Co. C, 175th Ohio. He leaves a widow and several children. NEFLOCK.-At Urbaua, III., March 29, S. N. Neb-

lock, Sergeant, Co. H, 12th Ill. Cav.